

## TROOPERS FIRE ON RIOTERS

## SCORES HURT WHEN STRIKERS ATTACK WITH STONES.

One State Constable Shot Through the Arm at Pressed Steel Car Plant—Another Has His Hat Shot Off—Women Threaten to Burn Town if Evicted.

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—This has been another day of bloodshed and rioting at the plants of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks. The foreign element, which comprises the main body of the strikers, saw only red when confronted this morning by the uniforms of the mounted State constables and it was not long until they had attacked the officers.

Backed by 300 deputy sheriffs armed with riot guns and by about 500 special officers the State constabulary at noon today began one of the hardest fights of its career. Back and forth across the town they fought, riding down strikers everywhere, shooting one occasionally, but always in pursuit of the alleged ringleaders, who when caught were hastily handcuffed and chained to the nearest pillar, while the fight and chase continued. Six alleged strike leaders are locked up to-night.

As was the case yesterday, it is impossible to give an estimate of the number injured, but it will run into hundreds. For more than an hour there was a free for all riot all over the town.

Trooper Fred Fraas of the constables was knocked from his horse by a stone thrown by a striker. As he climbed back on his horse he drew his revolver and fired over the heads of the mob. This brought a derisive shout and more stones. Fraas, with blood pouring down his face and reeling in his saddle, now shot into the crowd at close range, and his fellow constables did the same.

There was an answering volley, in which the hat of one constable was shot off and another was shot through the fleshy part of the arm. The mob, however, began to break ground at this display of real war and at least eight men were seen being assisted away from the women who were hanging on the rear of the mob.

To-night the Ohio Valley Hospital is full to overflowing. Trooper Fraas is there, having been forced to retire by his comrades after the riot. There are many others of strange names, victims of gunshots, and some of them will die.

At 9 o'clock this morning Sheriff Addison C. Gumbert and Lieut. Smith, in charge of the State constables, forty strong, held a consultation and decided to send for more help. Thirty more constables were wired for and they arrived early this afternoon, making a cavalry force of seventy. In the meantime Sheriff Gumbert ordered his office at Pittsburgh to enlist every man who could be inveigled into the State constabulary to serve as a deputy. Arm him and rush him to the seat of trouble. By noon the number of deputy sheriffs had been increased to 300 and the special officers to 500.

It was a few minutes after the noon hour that the big riot occurred. Trooper Fraas and his squad had their fight with 700 strikers at O'Donovans Bridge. Sheriff Gumbert's men and the rest of the State constabulary were having much trouble in other parts of the town. There was much shooting and a few heads were broken, but as in all previous cases the injured strikers were hurried away. Earlier in the day a part of Gumbert's deputies had demanded riot guns, declaring that they were in danger and must have the big weapons to protect themselves.

At 4 A. M. Sheriff Gumbert had consulted with Judge Evans of the Allegheny county license court and obtained permission to close all saloons within three miles of the centre of McKees Rocks. This angered the strikers and they early became clamorous for drink. About noon about 500 strikers attacked the McKees Rocks brewery, drove off all the employees and taking possession began to loot beer out by the keg and barrel. It took fifteen State troopers and fifty deputy sheriffs about forty minutes to oust the strikers from the brewery. Luckily none of those who had taken possession of the brewery had arms, and the officers knowing this only used their clubs on them. Scores of heads were broken in the brewery scuffle. Sheriff Gumbert then closed the brewery and gave orders that no attempt should be made to operate it until he gave permission, which will not be until the strike is over.

During the day some of the constabulary came up with a brewer's wagon in the town carrying many barrels of beer, which were being peddled out to those who had the money to buy. The entire load was ordered to the river bank, where the officers saw that all the kegs were thrown into the current. About a score of thirty ones took to the water after the disappearing kegs, but officers with drawn guns ordered them to come out on pain of being shot. There was a row this afternoon when an effort was made to pay off the strikers. In all about 100 were paid before the constabulary asked that it be stopped, fearing the mob, which was getting restive, could not be controlled. As workmen came up to the window each was asked to return to work. All refused, and each was told that he would never again be allowed to work in the plant.

At 5 o'clock thirty mounted constables under orders started to evict the families of strikers from the company's houses at Preston, just outside the works. A mob of perhaps 1,000, many of them women bearing torches, gathered in front of their homes and threatened the officers. Many of the torches were lighted and the women announced that the first move to dispossess any family would result in the town of Preston being set on fire in a hundred different places. The houses are cheap wooden affairs, and when the constables telephoned to headquarters of the stand taken by the women they were called off.

At 9 o'clock to-night fifty mounted State constables had a fight with a mob of 1,000. Trooper Selmer J. Jirsen in the Ohio Valley Hospital and it is estimated that fifty of the mob were badly injured by the troopers. Jirsen was knocked from his horse by a stone, and his horse stumbling fell and rolled on him. It is not thought that his injuries are mortal. The strikers who had gathered in a large army near the troopers' barracks began stoning them. When the horsemen, fifty strong, began to ride them down the strikers from safe refuges pelted them with stones. The troopers fired several times with blank cartridges, then finally with ball cartridges, and fired one volley which is said to have injured many.

Some of the strikers say they have been compelled to pay from \$10 to \$50 for a job at the McKees Rocks plant, even after paying this their positions were not safe as they would be discharged after

a few weeks to make way for new men with the entrance fee. Nor was any discharged applicant barred from reapplying for work again at the plant, according to the strikers. They allege they could get their old jobs back or a new position just as often as they had been discharged. Who got this money is what the strikers ask be investigated. It is said that when the plant was running overtime this graft from workmen wanting jobs amounted to as high as \$100,000 a month.

The pooling system, the strikers say, has for one of its objects to make the workmen pay the wages of the foremen. Until 1907 the company paid the foremen, but since that time the 25 to 40 cents an hour that foremen get has been taken out of the pool wages. The strikers allege that they have been compelled to deal at the company store practically inside the grounds—that if they dealt elsewhere they are discharged at once.

Well dressed but secretive Italians and Hungarians visited the strike district today and held long counsel with leaders as they checked up on the strike. One of them was discharged because he complained upon receiving only \$1 made a long statement. Another, whose two children were working for \$20 a week, received only \$2.70 on pay day, being told the store had "ate up the rest" and who was discharged when he protested, also made a statement to the strikers. It is understood they were from consulates at Washington.

COMPANY'S SIDE OF THE STRIKE. J. H. Regan, assistant secretary of the Pressed Steel Car Company, explained yesterday afternoon what his concern believed to be the real cause of the strike in the system in Pittsburgh. When their piece work system was paid for by the company to the amount of work he is able to do and inasmuch as the men work in gangs, in which the fastest worker is able to go on according to the pace of the slowest, the natural result was the segregation of the skilled workers. The men naturally divided themselves into three groups—the skilled, the less skilled and the poorest.

Last Saturday night, said Mr. Regan, the men were paid for their work in the last two weeks of June. When the third week of work was paid for, they were paid less than the others they were dissatisfied. When they reached the shops on Monday morning they stood around the door of going to work, and for fear that their dissatisfaction would contaminate the workmen who were willing to keep on at their jobs these men, about 100 of them, were discharged.

The following morning they were discharged as they showed signs of becoming uncontrollable and were sent to the workhouse. They were discharged as they showed signs of becoming uncontrollable and were sent to the workhouse. They were discharged as they showed signs of becoming uncontrollable and were sent to the workhouse.

On Wednesday, after the noon hour, when the men who were still working returned to the shops, they found the 700 waiting for them, prepared to prevent their going back. Then, said Mr. Regan, there were arguments at first and later a show of force, and the men who were still on their jobs were afraid to go through the gates, which were guarded by the discharged workmen and an added rabble of women and children and "sympathizers."

Early yesterday morning the handful of deputy sheriffs which had been sent to the shops to keep the peace by the arrival of just forty-one mounted men of Troop A from Greensburg, Pa., under Col. Smith, and the militiamen came into the shops to keep the peace. The edge of the strikers. When they came out of four gates simultaneously about daylight the strikers gave way at once, and from telephone messages received in the afternoon yesterday Mr. Regan said that he learned there was only slight disorder all day.

President F. N. Hoffstad of the company said yesterday that the discharged men were paid off yesterday and had no further excuse for coming around the place.

"We don't need them," said Mr. Hoffstad. "Later we might take back some of them who were misled into the trouble, but we could easily fill their places with men who are anxious to make good wages."

Both he and Mr. Regan thought that all the trouble would die out as soon as the men who had been discharged were paid off. They said they could return to work without molestation.

In regard to a report from Pittsburgh that the real cause of the strike was that the men were asked to pay \$10 on their jobs and that they were later discharged to make room for more dupes, Mr. Regan declared that this was a pure fabrication. He could not see the basis whatever, he said, for such a story.

## REVOLT AGAINST DADY.

Former Yale Quarterback Picked to Oppose the Brooklyn Leader's Man.

Morris U. Ely, formerly a Yale quarterback and now a lawyer at 115 Broadway, Manhattan, has been selected to make a fight against Col. Michael J. Dady, Republican ruler of the First Assembly district in Brooklyn.

Ely says that nothing personal in the fight, but that Republican politics in the First district has been run for a long time in a way that a lot of the young men and old men too have become tired of. He says that his backers—the Union Republican Club and a lot of Independents—are not highbrows or silk stocking reformers, but are practical men.

## FALLING BUILDING KILLS 8

## WALLS CRUSH WORKMEN AND PASSING SHOPPERS.

Philadelphia Structure Was Being Remodeled and Upper Stories Were Supported on Timbers—Swinging Beam Probably Caused Shoring to Buckle.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—While hundreds of persons were hurrying back to their work after the lunch hour today the five story building at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Market streets collapsed, killing eight persons and burying twenty-eight others.

All the dead were men who had been working on the building which was undergoing repairs. Among the injured who were taken to hospitals were a number who had been walking on the sidewalk and who were caught beneath the bricks, mortar and timber.

Three of them were women, whose first realization of danger came when the tons of weight fell clattering about and upon them. Perhaps a score of persons who were struck by pieces of debris were treated on the spot, and their names were not recorded.

There were various rumors as to the cause of the accident, but the one most generally accepted was that the collapse was caused by the swinging of a heavy iron beam against the wooden shoring which supported the upper stories of the building.

For several weeks the building has been undergoing repairs to be put in preparation for the United Gas Improvement Company, which intended to use it for showrooms.

Three upper stories were supported by wooden timbers until the iron substructure should be put in place. It was in raising one of the iron beams that the wooden supports were knocked away.

For blocks around the crash was heard. Where the building had stood was a heap of debris, from beneath which came cries of agony and pleas for aid.

There was a general rush toward the spot and scores of men and boys climbed upon the heap and began tugging at boards and beams.

One by one the dead and injured were carried out to ambulances and hurried to the hospitals or the morgue.

Not all the heroes were among the rescuers. There were men beneath the wreckage who showed remarkable courage and self-sacrifice. One whose leg was caught under a heavy beam saw a fellow victim unconscious and in still more serious condition. The man whose leg was broken called out to the rescuers, directing their efforts toward the other, who was more seriously injured. Then for half an hour he talked with those who were rescuing him, and he was a mass of wood and iron until he was rescued.

The first body was removed about an hour after the crash. By 3 o'clock five bodies had been taken to the morgue. The others were caught in the lower part of the building and were not taken out until late.

Five men were discovered back of a brick wall near the rear of the building. They were stunned, but not seriously hurt. One of the first ambulances from Jefferson Hospital arrived to take them away.

This was pumped into the dust filled ruins where the injured lay to stimulate life until they could be dug out. The dead are John Green, a negro; Alfred Davis, a negro laborer, 18 years old; Sigmund Lansberg, a carpenter, 28 years old; Charles Larsen, a carpenter, 48 years old; Peter Fritz, a carpenter, 48 years old; Paul Hemming, a carpenter, 48 years old; Albin Akrist, a rigger, 28 years old, and one unidentified white man.

## DE SAULLES STANDS BY HIM.

Balls a Former Yale Rubber Accused of Theft in the Knickerbocker.

A negro masseur, Frank H. Jeffries, was locked up at Police Headquarters last night on the complaint of James McCallum, house detective of the Hotel Knickerbocker, who declared that in July 1908, Jeffries stole \$35 worth of silver and linen from the hotel while in the rooms of guests. McCallum said that in Jeffries' home at 26 West 135th street he had found a lot of the same kind of stuff from other hotels.

John L. DeSaules of 225 Fifth avenue, a football star at Yale, said that Jeffries had acted as rubber foot masseur there and that he had never seen him since.

He said that Jeffries was now caretaker of a home on Fifth avenue and masseur for several prominent men.

Bail was set at \$500 by Magistrate Corrigan in the night court and DeSaules offered a lot at Long Beach valued at \$5,000. It was understood at Headquarters that he is associated with former Senator Reynolds in the Long Beach Estates, the offices of which are at 225 Fifth avenue.

## HAWAIIAN MORTARS TESTED.

Great Guns for the Protection of Honolulu Harbor Fired for the First Time.

HONOLULU, July 15.—Eight big mortars of the Fort Ruger defenses on Diamond Head were fired for the first time today under charge of Capt. William P. Platt of the Ordnance Department. These guns command the only approach to Honolulu harbor. Capt. Platt, who arrived on the transport Thomas to install other big guns, reported the test as satisfactory.

## WREATH ON AIKEN'S COFFIN.

Italy's Tribute to Young American Officer Killed by Gas in Naples.

Rome, July 15.—Vice-Admiral Moreno on behalf of the Italian navy went to the arsenal at Naples to-day and placed a wreath on the coffin of Ensign Hugh Kerr Aiken, who was killed by an explosion of gas on the American cruiser North Carolina.

The body was subsequently placed on the steamer Perugia, which sailed for New York to-night.

## PARLIAMENTARY YACHT.

Liner Adriatic Chartered to Take British Senators to Fleet Review.

The White Star liner Adriatic, in yesterday from Southampton, Cherbourg and Queenstown, has been chartered for a day by the British Government to take members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons between the lines of warships that will be reviewed by the King at Cowes early in August. Each member of the two Houses will be permitted to take a friend with him. The liner will follow the royal yacht as it passes through the great fleet. According to the gossip aboard the Adriatic the King will be accompanied by the German Emperor.

## New Faction Wants Gaynor for Mayor.

Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor was endorsed for Mayor Wednesday night by the Kings County Municipal Democracy, a brand new faction in a borough of factions. It was their initial move toward the Americanization of the city. The faction is headed by a former street car conductor, and Bird S. Coier also came in for praise. The meeting primarily was for the purpose of organizing a new faction. J. McCue was elected county chairman.

## BANQUET TO POLO VICTORS.

Cordial Speeches by English and American Players—Homeward Bound.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 15.—The Hurlingham Polo Club's committee gave a banquet to-night at the Ritz Hotel in honor of the members of the Meadow Brook polo team who lately defeated the Englishmen. Viscount Valentia presided. The Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Shrewsbury and many prominent polo players were present.

Viscount Valentia in a cordial speech congratulated the American guests on their victory. Their play, he said, had opened the eyes of Englishmen and shown them what could be done by perseverance and self-denial. The victors took back the cup with the best wishes of English sportsmen, who, however, hoped before long to send a team to try to recapture it.

In reply Harry Payne Whitney said the keynote of the Americans' visit had been the excellent spirit in which the matches had been played. They had had a great time, and had found they could learn much from the old country. They hoped for an opportunity to give an English team as good a time in New York as they themselves had had here.

Devereaux Milburn is on his way to New York on board the Lusitania. The other members of the Meadow Brook polo team will return in time to defend the championship. All the American ponies, including four that Fred Havermayer bought in England, will be shipped on the Minnetonka, which is to sail from the Thames next Saturday. They are insured for \$15,000.

## TO HONOR PONCE DE LEON.

Apostolic Delegate to Conduct Ceremonies at Dedication of Cathedral Crypt.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 15.—Mgr. José Aversa, Archbishop of Sardinia and Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, arrived here to-day. He will remain here a month.

There was a celebration in the Cathedral in honor of his visit. He will celebrate pontifical mass on August 12, the anniversary of the landing of Ponce de Leon, in connection with the formal installation in the Cathedral of a crypt to hold the discoverer's remains.

The French colonies in the different towns of the island celebrated yesterday the 120th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.

Banquets were given in all the towns.

## CURA TO KEEP ENGINEER PAGE.

United States to Pass on Cienfuegos Dispute—Gomez Buys a Lottery Ticket.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, July 15.—Mr. Morgan, the American Minister, and the Cuban Department of Foreign Affairs have come to an agreement in the matter of the retention of Mr. Page as engineer of the Cienfuegos aqueduct. The status quo will be maintained until all the documents in the case are presented to President Gomez, after which the American Government will definitely decide the matter.

President Gomez has instructed the National Lottery to hold for him in the first drawing ticket No. 1895, which is the date of the beginning of the war of independence.

## POST BACK IN PORTO RICO.

Expects to Remain as Governor—Will Take Up Budget Making at Once.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 15.—Gov. Post returned to-day from the United States. He said that President Taft had assured him that no change would be made in the Governorship and that he could retain the office as long as he pleased.

Gov. Post will now take up consideration of the budget with the members of the Executive Council, as provided for in the Olmsted bill.

## MODERNIST JESUIT DEAD.

Father Tyrrell Had Lett the Order After Publishing Unorthodox Article.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 15.—Father George Tyrrell, the prominent modernist priest, died to-day at Storington.

The Rev. George Tyrrell, whose part in the modernist controversy necessitated his withdrawal from the Society of Jesus, was a convert to Catholicism from the Protestant Church. He was by birth an Irishman, receiving the major part of his education at Trinity College, Dublin. Subsequently to his graduation he felt the attraction of the Catholic Church to such a degree that he became a Roman Catholic and took the vows of the Jesuit order.

His later residence has been in England. For twelve years prior to 1906 he was recognized as one of the most daring and brilliant of the Jesuitical writers. In that year he published in an English journal an article which was rejected by the superior in the society as extremely heretical. He promulgated theories of hell and punishment after death which were contrary to the doctrines of Catholicism. He was expelled from the society in 1906. He promulgated theories of hell and punishment after death which were contrary to the doctrines of Catholicism. He was expelled from the society in 1906.

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## THIRTEEN LOST IN SUBMARINE.

Maneuvering British Boat Run Down by a Merchant Steamer.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PORTSMOUTH, July 15.—The British submarine C 11 was sunk last night by the merchant steamship Eddystone off Haisborough light, Lowestoft.

It is feared that out of the submarine's crew of sixteen thirteen were drowned. Only three are reported saved.

The Eddystone is a British trader of 1,451 tons. She is commanded by Capt. Grant and she was homeward bound from Maritopol on the Sea of Azov having touched at Constantinople and Gharrair.

Brodie, in command of C 11, is reported to be one of the three who were saved.

C 17 was also damaged by colliding with another submarine while avoiding a collision with the Eddystone. She is seriously damaged, but no one on board her was hurt.

The craft of the "C" class of submarines of the British navy, to which the sunken war boat belonged, are 135 feet long with a beam of 13 feet 6 inches and a displacement of 1,451 tons. They are armed with 13.5 inch guns on the surface, the motive power being furnished by gasoline engines of 600 horsepower. When operating below the surface they are propelled by electric motors. The armament of the "C" class consists of two torpedoes, both at the bow.

The boat C 11 was built on the Barrow in 1907. C 17 was built at Chatham last year.

**Dr. Lyon's**  
PERFECT  
**Tooth Powder**  
Cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for almost half a century.

## MRS. THAW TELLS OF THREAT

Continued from First Page.

threat should be stricken from the record, but the damage, if damage there was, had been done.

Mr. Morschauer's cross-examination of the witness was surprisingly short. After consulting with his client for a minute he asked her to recall an occasion when she had spoken with her husband concerning Dr. Flint, the State's alienist during the two murder trials. She recalled such an occasion and said that on one of her visits to the asylum she had warned Thaw that Dr. Flint was to be present at an entertainment some city people were getting up for the benefit of the inmates. The alienist had managed the whole entertainment, so Mrs. Thaw said she told her husband, and there had been considerable secrecy about his part in the affair. She had told Thaw he would be sensible if he did not attend the function.

After adducing this example of Mrs. Thaw's solicitude lest her husband should betray himself under the watchful eye of the alienist Mr. Morschauer had her identify the letters she had written to her husband and then he let her speak. He said later that these letters, all couched in endearing terms, were manifestly those of a wife to a husband who trusted and loved her. He would not reveal their contents further. Mrs. Thaw had been convulsed with laughter while reading one of these letters on the stand. Her merriest over-drawn and amusing flicker of amusement to Thaw's eyes.

Counterbalancing whatever weight Evelyn Thaw's testimony may have carried against him, Thaw had been permitted to believe that they profited greatly by the ruling that Justice Mills made near the end of the afternoon's session. No examination of Thaw by alienists should be made at the trial, the judge declared, but whatever questions they should desire to ask him in their effort to determine as to his present mental condition should be put before him in open court. Justice's decision followed a long debate and a supreme effort on the part of the State attorneys to have granted to their client the right to examine in private the man who seeks liberty.

When District Attorney Mack of Dutchess county started to make his argument for the jury's examination of the relator Justice Mills interrupted him with a significant remark.

"The great mass of evidence which has been entered by this relator seems very strongly to favor the State's case," he said. "Do I understand that the State will seek to contravene this testimony by that of experts in mental disease?"

The question now is, will the State seek recovery in the asylum that he could be released without danger of a recurrent attack of his insanity?"

Mr. Mack called the attention of Justice to the fact that on the occasion of Thaw's previous effort to get out of Matteawan through appeal to the Supreme Court in Poughkeepsie the State's alienist had given it as his opinion that he was suffering from paranoia. Whatever brilliancy of intellect, strength of memory or keenness of penetration Thaw might exhibit he could not escape the hopeless paranoia, in their opinion, and nothing but the most intimate and private examination of the man by experts could determine whether or not manifestations of this disorder yet remained.

"A paranoia may be successfully coached to conceal his disorder," said Mr. Mack, and there is no doubt that Thaw has been coached to do so. He knows more about paranoia than any of the lawyers present, and all he needs a lawyer for is to help him form the questions he would put to witnesses.

Justice Mills ruled that all questions must be put to Thaw in open court and that this examination will take place on July 17. The lawyers have had time to delve into the tremendous mass of evidence taken at the former trials for murder.

Anthony Comstock, who gave his professional index as secretary and special agent of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice and post office inspector, held the stand for an hour in the afternoon. He read the complaints Harry Thaw had lodged with him about the conduct of Stanford White and one other toward young girls.

He had made a list of the efforts he had made at Thaw's direction to get legal evidence against the men of whom he had complained. He said that the last time he had conversed with Thaw before the shooting White was on the very day before the tragedy of the Madison Square roof garden, and that on that occasion he had assured Thaw that there was no reason to believe that the necessary evidence would be acquired. On cross-examination the agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice could not produce many of the letters that had passed between himself and Harry Thaw; they were in the possession of Mr. Jerome, he said.

Dr. Adolph Meyer, of New York, who took the stand as a witness in the morning's session, gave testimony as to his conversations with Thaw on the subject of Stanford White and his alleged relations with young women.

When to-day's session of court had adjourned Thaw made an extemporaneous statement to the newspaper men.

"I never in my life threatened Evelyn Thaw in any way whatever," he said. "Do not bear any malice because she testified as she did this afternoon. As to her fears for future support, as long as I live her allowance will remain as it now, whether I get out of the asylum or not."

## BOLIVIA AND PERU QUIETER.

U. S. Minister Combs Has a Long Peace Talk Regarding Border Dispute.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LIMA, Peru, July 15.—Matters as between Peru and Bolivia with regard to Bolivia's frontier claims are assuming a better aspect.

Yesterday United States Minister Leslie Combs had a long conference with Foreign Minister Porras.

Considerable excitement was caused here this afternoon by a report that the Government was sending troops to the Bolivian frontier, but inquiry developed that the report was entirely unfounded.

## STIRLING DIVORCE TO STAND.

Woman and Lord Northland Withdraw Appeals in Scotch Court.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

EDINBURGH, July 15.—The appeals filed by Mrs. Stirling and Lord Northland against the judgment of the Edinburgh Court of Session, granting Capt. Alexander Stirling a divorce from his wife on account of misconduct with Lord Northland and condoning the latter to pay the costs, have been withdrawn.

In July & August Store Closes Saturdays at 1 P. M.

**Saks & Company**  
Broadway at 34th Street  
WILL CONTINUE FRIDAY AND END ON SATURDAY  
The following extraordinary sales:  
**Summer Suits for Men**  
Former prices \$28, \$30, \$35 and \$40  
at \$22  
3-garment models, 1/2, 1 or 1 lined with silk or mohair.

Every Suit is from our regular stock, and this is the first reduction in their prices. The suits are made of smooth worsteds, unfinished worsteds, chevots, flannels, velour-finished cassimeres, in medium, light or tropical weights. Colorings include the season's most favored effects.

**Negligee Shirts for Men**  
Values 1.75 & 2.00 Special at 1.10  
Coat models of imported or domestic madras in stripes and neat effects. Very desirable patterns—soft or pleated bosoms, attached or detached cuffs. All sizes—14 to 20; all lengths of sleeves.

**Straw Hats for Men—at half price**  
Including our entire stock of distinctive models  
Straw hats of split, sennit and mackinaw braids; also London made sennit straws. Formerly 2.50, 3.00 & 3.50 1.65  
Fine Split Straws and Milans—all the choicest numbers from our regular stock. Formerly 4.00, 5.00 & 6.00 2.65

**A Very Special Offering of Washable Suits for Boys**  
BEACH, SAILOR AND RUSSIAN BLOUSE MODELS.  
Beach Suits in a wide assortment of colors and many styles of trimmings. 1.45  
Russian & Sailor Blouse Suits in a comprehensive variety of fabrics and colorings. Value 2.25 1.45